

WILLIAMS, ARIZ.
Population, 2,000
Elevation, 6,750
RESOURCES
Lumbering Stockraising
Mining

THE WILLIAMS NEWS

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J. H. KIBBEY FOR GOVERNOR

Washington, D. C., Feb. 10.—The president today sent to the senate the nomination of Joseph H. Kibbey to be governor of Arizona, vice Alexander O. Brodie, who resigned to accept the position of assistant chief of the records and pension bureau, with rank of major in the United States army. It is understood that the appointment of Mr. Kibbey was made upon recommendation of Governor Brodie, who recently sent a list of persons, all of whom would give satisfaction to the people of Arizona as governor. The name of E. A. Tucker was also sent to the senate to be associate justice of the supreme court of Arizona.

The news of the appointment of Judge Kibbey was received with extreme satisfaction among all classes of our citizens. At the capitol Governor Brodie expressed gratification to a Gazette representative and stated that he knew that Judge Kibbey's appointment would be endorsed by everyone.

Secretary Nichols said that a better appointment could not have been made, as there was no man in Arizona better able to continue the policies promulgated by Governor Brodie than Judge Kibbey.

Members of the house and council both republicans and democrats were equally loud in their praises of the president's choice and from their utterances it is certain that the close and cordial feelings now existing between the legislature and the executive will not be changed even though the change is made in the governorship.

All during the afternoon Judge Kibbey was the recipient of many congratulations.

The career of Judge Kibbey has been a brilliant one and there is no man in Arizona who has taken a more prominent part in the affairs of the territory. His experience as Chief Justice of Arizona, as a lawyer at the bar, and intimate connection with all interests of the territory make him peculiarly fitted to perform the duties of the office of governor.

He is a native of Indiana, and was educated at Earlham college, a Quaker institution, near Richmond, in that state. His father and grandfather both occupied judicial positions for long terms. Judge Kibbey was admitted to practice law in 1875 at Richmond, where he remained until early in 1888 when he came to Arizona as the attorney for the promoters of a canal company. Late in 1893 he removed from Florence to Phoenix and here reentered in the practice of law in which he is now engaged. In 1902 he was elected a member from this county of the legislative council. He is married and has two children, a son and daughter, both of whom are married.

In politics the Judge is an uncompromising republican and has always taken an active interest in the campaigns in this county and throughout Arizona. He has been in demand as a public speaker in every campaign, and has been indefatigable in his work for the republican party. For these reasons, if for no other, his appointment is especially pleasing to the republicans of Maricopa county, who have always found Joe Kibbey ready and willing to do more than his share of the work incident to political campaigns.

He has been chairman of the republican committee twice and at the present time occupies the position of chairman of the territorial committee and will therefore be a gov-

ernor-chairman as Governor Odell of New York is called.

Last spring Judge Kibbey was elected the delegate from this county to the republican national convention and more recently was appointed attorney general for the territory, so that he is in every way well known to the people of Arizona, is perfectly qualified to serve as governor, and to give universal satisfaction to every person in Arizona.

The most surprising thing brought by the telegraph yesterday was the story of the appointment of Eugene A. Tucker to be associate justice. The afternoon dispatches did not state to what district Judge Tucker had been assigned nor did they definitely mention this territory. The new judge is credited to Nebraska but none of the Nebraskans now in the city ever heard of him.

Something more of him is known at Tucson where it was said last night he had been appointed to fill the place of Judge Davis in the first district. It is known that some time ago Judge Davis resigned, his resignation to take effect April 1.

It appears to be known at Tucson that Judge Tucker is fifty years of age and a resident of a small town not far from Lincoln, Neb.; that he served for a time as a district judge in that state and was at one time a member of the legislature.

But Judge Neville, a member of the legislature of this territory, for twelve years a district judge in Nebraska, frequently a member of the legislature of that state and a congressman for two terms from it, had never heard of Judge Tucker. Hon. Watson Pickrell, another member of the present legislature of Arizona and a former member of the Nebraska legislature, was ignorant regarding the new Arizona judge. Mayor Frank E. Moores of Omaha, who is spending the winter in Phoenix, was equally in the dark.—Republican.

Pinal County May Be Divided

There is a movement on foot in the legislature to split Pinal county into three parts, dividing it between Maricopa, Pima and Gila counties. Pinal is a small county and many legislators believe it would be economical to abolish the full set of officers now required to administer its affairs.

Under the proposed division, all of Pinal county south of the first meridian south of the Gila and Salt river base line and meridian will be attached to Pima county. This line passes about twelve or fifteen miles south of Florence, and the territory south of it includes Casa Grande, Mammoth and Oracle, towns which are tributary to Tucson. All of the territory in Pinal west of a line ten miles east of Florence would be in Maricopa county, giving that county Florence, a town tributary to Phoenix. The remainder of the county, including some valuable mineral districts, would go to Gila.

The representatives from Pima, Maricopa and Gila are all said to be in favor of the division, but naturally those from Pinal are fighting it.—Tucson Post.

The bill introduced in the legislature to create more precinct offices should not pass. One justice and one constable is enough for any precinct in the territory. It would doubtless be a good idea to have the precinct officers elected in "off years," as it would do away with the trading of everything on the tickets for the offices of justice and constable. To create more offices will surely reduce the income of all, and it will then be impossible to get good men to serve. As it is there is barely a living in the large precincts in the territory.—Copper Era.

"BAT" MASTERSON NOW U. S. MARSHAL

In the future if you receive a call from the United States marshal you will be wise if you throw up your hands and go along without any fuss. For it is more than likely that the United States will be represented by Mr. William Barnaby Masterson, better known as "Bat," all around "bad man" and "gun fighter," says the New York World.

The official announcement has been made that "Bat" is to be appointed a deputy for this district, and United States Marshal Henkel expects him to drop in most any day now to take the oath of office. "Bat" owes his appointment directly to President Roosevelt, who is his friend and admirer.

The president met Masterson when he was ranching in the west, and they have been friends ever since. Masterson was in Washington for a week a year ago and had a daily chat with the president about the old days in the west. Masterson is a friend of Captain Seth Bullock of Deadwood, S. D., another of the president's intimates from the west.

"Bat" Masterson is credited with twenty-eight notches on the handle of his "gun," indicating that he has killed that number of men. "Bat" doesn't do much talking about these episodes in his career, contenting himself with saying that whatever shooting he has done has been in the strict performance of his duty.

"I don't believe in fighting except when I have to," said he.

About 1877 he was made marshal of Dodge City, Kan., by the class of gamblers known out there as respectable, which meant that they would not stand for a crooked game. "Bat's" task was to drive out the crooks, and he proceeded to do it in the most effective manner at the point of his gun. There were running street fights, in which pistols rang out like musketry.

"Bat" cut the first notch in his gun at a settlement known as Adobe Wall, on the Canadian river, and it was only the fact that his gun spoke an instant before the other fellow's that saved his life.

That same night a band of Indians led by a renegade negro attacked Masterson and his men, and were not put to flight until Masterson put a bullet through the negro's heart.

Masterson's greatest record as a man-killer was made when six cowboys killed his brother in Dodge City. Then they took possession of a dance hall and began to "shoot it up."

Into this crowd walked "Bat." "All of you get out of here except the fellows that killed my brother," he commanded.

There was only one movement, and that was for guns, but "Bat" killed the six cowboys.

Masterson came to New York in 1893 at the request of Thomas Byrnes, then superintendent of police. George Gould had been receiving a number of letters believed to be from an insane man, who threatened to kill him on sight.

"You had better get a man to look after you who wouldn't be afraid to shoot up Broadway at the noon hour and who would hit what he shot at," was the advice given by Byrnes.

"Bat" got the job. The crank was finally arrested outside Helen Gould's house. In 1902 Masterson was arrested with James A. Sullivan, J. F. Saunders and Leopold Frank, charged with having crooked gambling implements in their possession. A Chicago man named Snow, stopping at the Waldorf, declared that the men had swindled

him out of \$17,000 in Chicago, and followed him to New York, thinking him an easy mark. Masterson proved he had nothing to do with the affair, and was merely fined \$10 for carrying his famous gun with the twenty-eight notches. He later got his gun back.

The Salt Lake Road

The last spike connecting the two ends of the Salt Lake railroad was driven on January 31st, about twenty miles north of the Nevada line. The Los Angeles Herald furnishes the following summary of the road.

Miles of track from Los Angeles to Salt Lake City, 778.6.

Miles of desert section just completed, 300.

Tons of steel used, 1,027,752.

Cost of building road so far, \$42,000,000.

Cost of equipment, \$7,000,000.

Prevention of freshet washouts, more than the cost of track laying.

Place where the gap was connected, Dry Lake, Nev., about twenty miles from the California state line.

Time occupied in building road, eighteen months.

Date of opening traffic, about next June.

Terminals of track, Caliente, Nev., and Daggett, Cal.

Salt Lake road uses Santa Fe track west from Daggett to Riverside and Oregon short line east from Caliente to Salt Lake City.

Work yet to be done, shoo-fly tracks, wash-out guards, depot building.

Principal desert towns, Daggett, Caliente, Kelso, Cima, Good Springs, Las Vegas.

Pay of Legislators

Discussing the proper increase of pay for members of the California legislature, the Los Angeles Herald refers to salary or per diem allowed by the state to its law makers. California pays \$8 per day. This is not considered an equivalent for the service rendered, but it is just double that allowed territorial legislators by federal laws, which is \$4 per diem, or \$240 for sixty days session, which is a niggardly pittance.

Pennsylvania pays its legislators \$1500 for each session, New York pays \$1500 per annum, Ohio \$600 per annum, and Illinois \$1000 per session. In the per diem class Oregon, Vermont, Michigan and Kansas pay only \$3 a day. The figure is \$4 a day in Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia and West Virginia. In the \$5 a day class are Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Rhode Island, Texas, Washington and Wyoming. Maine pays its legislators \$150 a year, and New Hampshire \$200.

Was It The Yaquis?

Some doubt is expressed as to the identity of the murderers of the four American mining men in Sonora week before last, one dispatch denying that the perpetrators of the crime were Yaqui Indians and declaring that they were Mexican bandits. Anyhow the Yaquis must pay the penalty for that and many other crimes committed in Sonora. Those who have a knowledge of the Yaquis declare that when treated with fairness they are an industrious and law-abiding people. There are worthless individuals and criminals among them as there are among any other race, but the Mexican authorities fail to discriminate between the good and the bad, condemning all alike as bad Indians. Certainly there never was a people who had greater provocation to rebel against a government that has treated them as cruelly as the Mexican government has treated the Yaquis.—Globe Silver Belt.

LOCO WEED TO BE INVESTIGATED

To the Cattle and Horse Men of Northern Arizona:

The bureau of plant industry, department of agriculture, in its investigation of poisonous plants, is beginning the investigation of "the loco weed diseases in horses." This work is under the direction of Frederick V. Coville, botanist of the department, with whom we discussed this question while in Washington recently, and who is inclined to agree that some point on the plains of the northern Arizona plateau would be a favorable point to make the investigations.

In a recent letter Mr. Coville says: "In order to carry on this experiment it will be necessary to obtain the use of land thoroughly occupied by the loco weed in question, to enclose sufficient areas, and to stock with horses which may be autopsied or otherwise investigated."

We suggested some point on the east side of the San Francisco Mountain forest reserve, probably north of the railroad, as a favorable locality, and assured Mr. Coville of the hearty co-operation of all stockmen in Northern Arizona in any such investigations.

This is a matter in which the cattle and horse men are especially interested, and it would greatly aid and encourage the parties making this investigation if the persons most interested will manifest that interest by practical suggestions of range conditions and locations on which the "loco weed" is most prevalent, and at what season it grows and is apparently most dangerous. You can write to Mr. Coville direct or we will be glad to transmit to the department any suggestions along these lines which the interested parties may feel like submitting.

It may be too late for a thorough investigation this season, but now is the time to begin to secure the investigation in this locality.

Very respectfully,

E. S. GOSNEY.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

A regular meeting of the common council of the town of Williams was held in Mr. Steeves' office in said town on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1905.

Present—Mathews, Hudson, and the mayor.

Absent—Barney and Wolf.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

On motion, Polson Bros. were granted a permit to erect a coal house at the northwesterly corner of their store building, same to be constructed according to size and material as set forth in the application.

A proposed ordinance was introduced by Mayor Nellis, entitled "An Ordinance to Amend an Ordinance," entitled "An Ordinance Imposing a Tax on All Dogs Running at Large Within the Town of Williams."

After having been read by the town clerk the ordinance was passed by a unanimous vote, the same to be known as Ordinance No. 34.

The following bill was read and the clerk instructed to draw warrants for same:

Williams Water Works, water for jail, 3 months \$6 00

The bill of the Grand Canyon El L & P. Co. was referred to the finance committee.

The clerk was also instructed to draw warrants for the January salaries of marshal and clerk.

The meeting then adjourned.

E. G. DuBois, Clerk.

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